

Great Bend, Larned, Sterling, etc., have to pay 15 cents per 100 pounds more freight to all towns west, although they are nearer to them than are Wichita and Hutchinson. In 1889 the commissioners created them jobbing towns, and gave them jobbers' rates; but in 1892 they take away all these favors by making them pay \$108 freight on a carload of sugar from the Missouri river, while the Hutchinson dealer pays only \$45 for the same service, enabling him to sell to the retailers in Great Bend at 1/2 cent per pound cheaper than the wholesaler in that town can ship it direct from the refinery in carloads.

Surely the commissioners did not hope to benefit these other jobbing towns.

But the crowning iniquity of the order is the damage to Topeka wholesalers. After years of hard and patient work building up their present large business, they find themselves restricted to a territory seventy-five miles south and west of them, and beyond that limit they cannot go. They pay 12 cents per 100 pounds on shipments from the Missouri river—fifty miles—while Arkansas City, Hutchinson, Wichita and Salina, from 150 to 100 miles further away, pay but 15 cents per 100 pounds, or only 3 cents per 100 pounds for four times the distance. The Topeka merchant cannot compete for the trade on any line of railroad in the state over seventy-five miles from home, while the merchants in the four favored towns are given undisputed sway over 275 miles of the cream of Kansas.

Are not the Topeka merchants citizens and tax-payers of this state, and entitled to some little consideration? Is their business a myth? Are they without the pale of Geo. T. Anthony's favoritism, or is it a "benefit" to them to have their business ruined and their doors closed?

Geo. T. Anthony should explain how it benefits the retailers in Syracuse to pay 40 cents per 100 pounds for 211 miles from Hutchinson, while Hutchinson pays 15 cents per 100 pounds for 218 miles from the Missouri river; or why a merchant at Scott City should pay 32 cents per 100 pounds for 172 miles, while Salina pays 15 cents per 100 pounds for 168 miles; or why an Englewood dealer should pay 33 cents per 100 pounds for 182 miles, while Wichita pays but 15 cents for 228 miles.

The retailers are not benefited by this order, as their rates would not be reduced one cent. They would be denied all the benefits of competition. In all matters of their credit, they would be at the mercy of one house, subject to its dictation, denied all the financial favors they may now enjoy from other competing houses, and compelled to take what goods and prices their nearest jobber chose to give them, with no relief by changing their trading point except by paying excessive and ruinous freights.

The many smaller jobbers in the state, outside of the four favored towns, would not be benefited, but would have the lines of restriction drawn still closer and closer around

them until their very life was stifled.

The wholesale grocery business of Topeka would be a thing of the past, as would also the business of those jobbers further east, by being denied the right to sell goods in their own state without paying tribute to the railroads.

The merchants in lines of trade other than wholesale groceries would not be benefited, because the commissioners took away from them the favor once offered, and left them to shift for themselves without their kind assistance.

Who, then, would receive this great and glorious good that Geo. T. Anthony, our modern Pecosniff, so grandly vouchsafes the state? Not a soul under heaven but the five jobbers in Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Arkansas City, who might echo the sentiments of the three London tailors, "We, the people of England," with another, "We, the people of Kansas." "Stand up for Kansas."

The Topeka Capital has a column editorial article on "Surprising Errors of John Davis." Just why anybody should be surprised at any errors John Davis might make, the Capital omits to explain.—Kansas City Journal.

We congratulate the Journal on its progress. The last time we saw any editorial discussion of fiat money in its columns it took precisely the same ground as John Davis.—Capital.

The above is a fact, and the cause of the Kansas City Journal's flop is one which that paper has so far "omitted to explain."—State Journal.

Since you Republican moulders of opinion are getting each other so uncomfortably mixed up, we might add that it is not a great while since the editor of the Capital was talking the Davis doctrine, or rather the People's party doctrine. The only trouble is that you fellows have tried to stand in with the Wall street thieves and stand up for Kansas at the same time. You have tried to stay by your national administration and your state platforms, both at once. You are sadly mixed. As Artemus Ward suggested to Betsy, "You need reorganizing." You should pull yourselves together.

The gentlemen who have charge of the movement to start an exodus of colored people from Lawrence to Liberia, don't understand the situation exactly or they would not think of calling on Humphrey for aid. An application for transportation to enable their friends in Liberia to come over on a visit would meet with more favorable consideration from the executive department at this stage of the game, especially if the said friends could be induced to visit in the Third district.

If the Carnegie company were to defeat the iron-workers, who but the most heartless and cold blooded could rejoice over the fact that hundreds of men who have helped to build up the Carnegie industries will be left without the means of subsistence for their families? Each one of their lives is worth as much as that of Frick.

We begin this week the publication of some interesting matter relative to the Republican candidate for congressman at large, showing how he stands up for Kansas. This will be followed by other matter in future numbers. Geo. T. is one of the "stand up" kind. He was in the business before he came to Kansas.

THE TRUTH NOT WANTED.

Since the nomination of the republican national candidates there has been a great effort made to square Whitelaw Reid with the different trades unions. The more this effort was persisted in the worse the case appeared for Mr. Reid, and it has come to a position where all union men are anxious to know the exact attitude of Mr. Reid toward the Typographical union.

Of course the people naturally look to the newspapers for information on this subject, and the inquiries are many. About a month ago the editor of the State Journal showed a disposition to enlighten his readers upon the subject of Mr. Reid, provided he could furnish such information as would not be detrimental to the interests of the rat candidate for vice-president. So he handed one of the letters of inquiry to a leading member of the Topeka Typographical Union, and requested him to write a truthful answer for publication, concerning the standing of Mr. Reid and his printing office. The gentleman furnished the following facts, which have been kept in the dark so far as the Journal could keep them:

There have been no union men employed in the New York Tribune office for at least ten years, consequently the union printers in his employ could not have recommended him to the Minneapolis convention as a vice presidential candidate. The reason why the Tribune office was a rat office was because Whitelaw Reid broke and refused to live up to a written contract that he had made with New York Typographical Union No. 6.

In the latter part of May, 1892, after conducting negotiations with Mr. Reid several months, a committee of three was appointed, of which the president and secretary were ex-officio members, to attend the Republican national convention at Minneapolis and inform the Republican national committee that the differences heretofore existing between Whitelaw Reid and the New York union had been satisfactorily settled, which they did.

The statement has been made that this committee recommended Whitelaw Reid to the Minneapolis convention as a vice presidential candidate. That statement is not so. Two members of that committee, not as members of New York Union No. 6, nor as members of that committee, upon their own responsibility made a personal recommendation of Whitelaw Reid to the Minneapolis convention.

On June 20, Mr. William J. Brennan, who was president of New York union last year, and was also one of the committee that went to Minneapolis, took the foremanship of the Tribune office with the understanding that all of the mechanical departments were to be operated by persons under the control of New York union and the International Typographical Union.

The following resolution, adopted by New York Union No. 6, on Sunday, June 19, explains itself:

Resolved, That while Typographical Union No. 6 still asserts that it has no grievance as an organization against the Republican party, we cannot indorse any person for political office. We desire to have it thoroughly understood that No. 6 is an organization of printers designed solely to advance the interests of its membership, and that no individual or individuals, nor any newspaper or publication of any description whatever, has the right to speak for No. 6 unless on duly authorized credentials, given under the seal of the union.

AID FOR HOMESTEAD.

We are glad to see the farmers of Kansas sending provisions to the locked-out Homestead laborers. The fight at Homestead is only the beginning of the battle against organized labor. What has been done there will be repeated in detail in every great plutocratic establishment now employing union labor in the United States. As fast as success is attained in one place, the fight will be begun in another. In this fight the labor forces in all departments must stand together.

The plutocratic press in speaking

of these contributions by the farmers of Kansas, is pleased to regard them as designed solely for political effect. It is not particularly surprising that Republican editors and politicians should take this view of the situation. They never act from principle or with any other motive than to catch votes, and it is absolutely incomprehensible to them how the Kansas farmers can do otherwise. Nor is it surprising that they should feel some alarm concerning the effect of these demonstrations of fraternity between the different departments of the great labor army. If the effect should be as they anticipate, it will only be one of the many influences that are to-day uniting the labor forces against the party that is responsible for the conditions that produce lock-outs and strikes, and all the other discriminations against American industry. In the meantime let the aid to Homestead go forward. It is "bread cast upon the waters." Let it go in abundance. "Stand up for Kansas."

The announcement that Judge Gresham will take the stump for the People's party has the effect of a bomb in the Republican camp. When he declined, for personal reasons, to accept the nomination of the Omaha convention, there was much rejoicing, and it was said he was too good a Republican to be led off after the vagaries of the People's party. Now there is a different tune to be sung. Upon just what key it will be pitched has not yet been fully decided.

Just meditate over Harrison's appointments for the international monetary conference and see what an effort he is making to bring about free coinage. Here they are: Allison, of Iowa; Cannon, of New York; Walker, of Massachusetts; McCreary, of Kentucky. All rank gold-bugs except Jones, and he tied up in such a manner as to make his appointment an insult to the west.

It is mean to hit a man when he is down, but perhaps it may be in order to ask the free trader when he is going to name that article which is used by the poor people that has gone up in price since the McKinley bill became a law.—Emporia Gazette.

Perhaps it might be in order to ask the advocate of "protection to American labor" to name the employe in some protected industry whose wages have been increased since the McKinley bill became a law.

The amount of gray matter exhausted in the production of the editorial paragraphs in the Emporia Republican and Gazette, the Lawrence Journal and the "anxious" World, is certainly marvelous. No wonder that Geo. T. Anthony wanted to establish a kindergarten school for Republican editors.

Our enemies are now kept in constant misery over the many disagreeable surprises which seem to follow upon the heels of one another. The latest is the declaration of Judge Gresham to support the People's ticket with a number of stump speeches. What will be next?

See notice in this issue of a change in the campaign subscription rate.